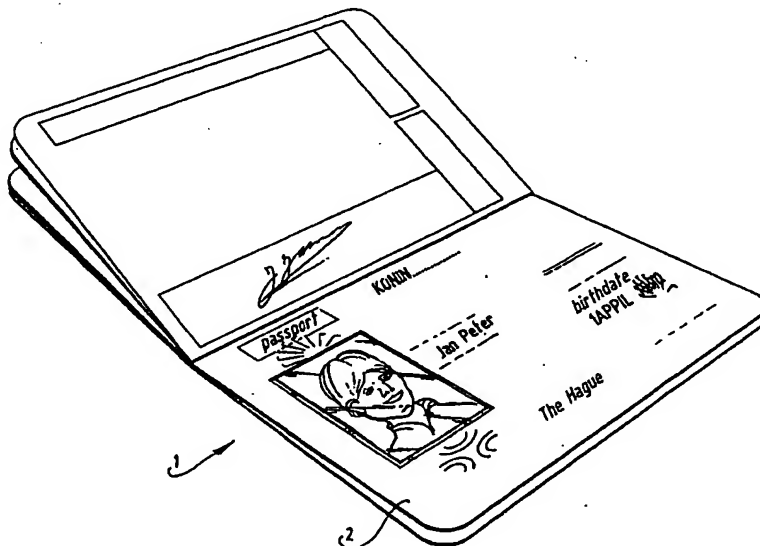


PCTWORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International BureauIL 015570-8


INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶: B42D 15/10	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 98/36916 (43) International Publication Date: 27 August 1998 (27.08.98)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/NL98/00099 (22) International Filing Date: 18 February 1998 (18.02.98) (30) Priority Data: 1005313 19 February 1997 (19.02.97) NL (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): INDUSTRIAL AUTOMATION INTEGRATORS (IAI) B.V. [NL/NL]; De Run 6509, NL-5504 DR Veldhoven (NL). (72) Inventor; and (75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): COBBEN, Johannes, Ignatius, Marie [NL/NL]; Berthastraat 11, NL-5507 LT Veldhoven (NL). (74) Agent: EVELEENS MAARSE, Pieter; Arnold & Siedsma, Sweelinckplein 1, NL-2517 GK The Hague (NL).		(81) Designated States: CA, CN, JP, US, Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE). Published <i>With international search report.</i> <i>In English translation (filed in Dutch).</i>

(54) Title: DOCUMENT MADE FRAUD-PROOF BY AN IRREVERSIBLY DISTORTABLE WEAKENING PATTERN**(57) Abstract**

The invention relates to a fraud-proof document comprising a carrier and at least one marking arranged on the carrier, wherein in at least a part of the surface of the marking or along at least a part of the periphery of the marking a weakening pattern is arranged in the carrier which, when detached, results in a permanent and easily visible distortion of the pattern. When removing the glued-on passport photo or foil a forger will irrevocably distort the weakening pattern, this such that the regularity is permanently and visibly disturbed so that it is easy to ascertain that the document in question has been subjected to an attempted fraud.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece			TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	ML	Mali	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MN	Mongolia	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MR	Mauritania	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MW	Malawi	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	MX	Mexico	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NE	Niger	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NL	Netherlands	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NO	Norway	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	NZ	New Zealand		
CM	Cameroon			PL	Poland		
CN	China	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CU	Cuba	KZ	Kazakhstan	RO	Romania		
CZ	Czech Republic	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
DE	Germany	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DK	Denmark	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
EE	Estonia	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		

**DOCUMENT MADE FRAUD-PROOF BY AN IRREVERSIBLY DISTORTABLE
WEAKENING PATTERN**

5

The invention relates to a fraud-proof document comprising a carrier and at least one marking arranged on the carrier.

Such documents are generally known, for
10 instance in the form of passports, driving licences, credit cards and the like.

The personalized markings can be formed by a passport photo arranged on the carrier or a marking arranged on the carrier by means of ink, for instance a
15 signature or a name printed on the carrier.

It will be apparent that when such a document falls into the hands of a forger, the forger will attempt to provide the document with different personalized markings, for instance with a different passport photo and a
20 different name, and so on. The forger will herein have to gain access to the markings originally applied to the carrier in order to remove or change them.

The object of the present invention is to provide such a fraud-proof document, wherein removal of a
25 personalized marking or attempt at removal thereof is easily visible.

This object is achieved in that in at least a part of the surface of the marking or along at least a part of the periphery of the marking a weakening pattern
30 is arranged in the carrier which, when detached, results in a permanent and easily visible distortion of the pattern.

When removing the glued-on passport photo or foil the forger will irrevocably distort the weakening
35 pattern, such that the regularity is permanently and visibly disturbed so that it is easy to ascertain that the document in question has been subjected to an attempted fraud.

According to a preferred embodiment the weakening pattern comprises a linear weakening arranged in the material of the document and extending along at least one line.

5 This weakening will tear when violated, so that a visible and irreversible distortion occurs.

According to a second embodiment the weakening lines extend in a regular structure so that distortions of the structure are immediately visible.

10 In accordance with the now provided, most effective embodiment, the weakening extends in a rectangular or dovetail-shaped toothing.

According to another preferred embodiment the weakening extends in spiral form.

15 According to yet another preferred embodiment the weakening extends at least partly in radial lines.

According to an attractive embodiment the linear weakening is formed at least partly by a perforation.

20 A preferred embodiment relates to such a document, wherein a transparent foil is adhered to the carrier, wherein when carrier and foil are separated the weakening pattern remains adhered partly to the foil and partly to the carrier.

25 Such a measure finds application inter alia in the Dutch passport. In order to remove a marking applied to such a carrier, the forger will first have to remove the foil. Because in accordance with said embodiment of the invention the weakening pattern remains adhered
30 partly to the foil when the foil is removed, the distortion of the pattern will be permanently visible after the marking has been removed and replaced by a falsified marking and the foil returned to its position.

According to another preferred embodiment the
35 visibility of the weakening pattern is accentuated by measures in the printing which result in greater contrast differences or colour differences. This makes the distortion of the pattern even more apparent.

According to yet another preferred embodiment the document is printed and provided with at least one colour transition at the position of the weakening pattern. This makes distortion of the zone even more
5 apparent.

According to yet another preferred embodiment the weakening is arranged by a laser spot.

The present invention will be elucidated hereinbelow with reference to the annexed figures, in
10 which:

figure 1 shows a perspective view of a passport according to the present invention;

figure 2 shows a detail view of a variant of the passport illustrated in figure 1;

15 figure 3 is a perspective view of an alternative embodiment of a passport according to the invention; and

figure 4 is a perspective view of another embodiment.

20 Figure 1 shows a passport 1 provided with a personalized page 2. Personalized markings in the form of a passport photo 3 and a name 4 are arranged on the personalized page. The personalized page 2 is manufactured from a strong carrier material, usually
25 paper, in which weakening pattern 5 has already been arranged. After the page is provided with the personalized markings in the form of passport photo 3, name 4 and possible further designations, the page is provided with a self-adhesive foil which during
30 application develops a great adhesive force by means of heating.

In order to complicate removal and changing of the personalized markings two weakening patterns 5 are arranged in the carrier. These extend parallel to the
35 edges of the passport photo over the whole width of the page and are partially covered by the glued-on passport photo. The patterns are formed by perforated lines in the form of a toothing which are readily visible to the eye.

When a forger thus attempts to gain access to the personalized markings he will inevitably damage the weakening pattern when removing the foil, because parts of this pattern will adhere to the foil and other parts 5 will remain behind on the carrier. All markings on this page are protected by the extent of the patterns 5. An additional protection takes place round passport photo 3. This is in any case glued partly onto the weakening pattern, whereby the pattern is again damaged locally 10 when the passport photo is removed.

Due to the fineness of the pattern and the damage thereto it is no longer possible to re-place the elements of the pattern with any accuracy at their original position, so that the distortion is permanently 15 and conspicuously visible.

It will be apparent that this results in a high degree of security against fraud.

Various aspects are shown in more detail in figure 2. The foil 6 is moreover shown herein. The 20 perforated weakening lines extend through the whole thickness of the carrier material. In order to make the pattern easily visible, carrier material must be removed over a well visible line width. Such an operation is performed in excellent manner by means of a laser spot. 25 So as to be readily visible the weakening pattern 5 can be about 10 mm wide. The lines within this pattern have a well visible line width in the order of 0.7 mm. Pattern parts left in place between lines such as teeth, dovetails and spiral parts have the same width up to a 30 small number of times the line width. This enhances the visibility of the regularity in the pattern.

It will be apparent that it is not possible to restore such a pattern, once disturbed, to its original state.

35 It will also be apparent that applying a suitable colour on the field of the weakening pattern can visually emphasize a possible disruption of the pattern, whereby the chance of detection is increased. It is

further possible to choose an ink which displays a colour change with laser treatment and in this way enhances the visibility of the pattern.

The present embodiment relates to a perforation
5 7. It will be apparent that it is not per se necessary for the linear weakenings extending as a tothing over the whole weakening pattern to be formed by a perforation; it is equally possible for these to be formed by a groove. Then also they are preferably
10 arranged with a laser spot.

Instead of the shown pattern in the form of a tothing it is also possible to use other patterns, for instance a dovetail pattern as shown in figure 3.

The embodiment shown in figure 3 is
15 distinguished from the embodiments shown in figures 1 and 2 in that the weakening pattern extends round passport photo 3. in the case of attempts to remove the foil, the weakening pattern thus provides protection against incursions from all sides.

20 The patterns in the form of a dovetail and tothing reveal much damage when foil is separated from carrier material because parts of the foil remain adhered while other parts remain connected to the carrier. This has to do with the surface area of the diverse pattern
25 parts, the adhesive force of the foil and the strength of the remaining connections to the rest of the carrier.

The spiral-shaped pattern is particularly suitable for placing at the corner points of passport photos to be glued in. Because it is connected partly to
30 the photo and partly to the carrier it will have to be damaged when the photo is removed. When the spiral is damaged large conspicuous holes are found to appear.

In the passport shown in figure 4 not only is the vicinity of passport photo 3 provided with weakenings
35 according to the invention but also the date of birth 9. This is in any case also a feature that is susceptible to forgery.

Passport photo 3 is protected by a weakening pattern 10 at the bottom, which is formed by three pairs of concentric circular arcs. These thus form a regularly ordered pattern, wherein a disturbance of the pattern is immediately apparent. Conversely, a pattern 11 is arranged at the top of the passport which is formed by radial weakening lines which extend through a semi-circular arc and which are provided on their distal end with tangential portions. Here too a regular pattern is formed which immediately shows when tampering has occurred, for instance through an attempt to remove the passport photo.

This also applies for the date of birth 9. This is likewise printed on a weakening pattern 11.

Finally, it is pointed out that it is possible to print the weakening pattern, as otherwise already shown in the case of the date of birth. This is also possible for instance in the vicinity of the passport photo so as to make attempted tampering even more easily apparent.

It is otherwise pointed out that the invention can also be applied when there is no laminated transparent foil. In order in that case to prevent damage to the pattern during normal use, the use of a transparent protective cover is to be recommended.

It will also be apparent that many other weakening patterns can be applied. Style requirements may also influence the design.

CLAIMS

1. Fraud-proof document comprising a carrier
5 and at least one marking arranged on the carrier,
characterized in that in at least a part of the surface
of the marking or along at least a part of the periphery
of the marking a weakening pattern is arranged in the
carrier which, when detached, results in a permanent and
10 easily visible distortion of the pattern.

2. Document as claimed in claim 1,
characterized in that the weakening pattern comprises a
linear weakening.

3. Document as claimed in claim 2,
15 **characterized in that** the weakening lines extend in a
regular structure so that distortions of the structure
are immediately visible.

4. Document as claimed in claim 3,
characterized in that the weakening extends in a
20 rectangular or dovetail-shaped toothing.

5. Document as claimed in claim 3,
characterized in that the weakening extends in spiral
form.

6. Document as claimed in claim 3,
25 **characterized in that** the weakening extends at least
partly in radial lines.

7. Document as claimed in claim 6,
characterized in that the weakening also extends in
substantially tangential lines connected to the radial
30 lines.

8. Document as claimed in any of the foregoing
claims, **characterized in that** the weakening is dimen-
sioned such that sufficient carrier material remains to
impart sufficient firmness to the carrier during further
35 use.

9. Document as claimed in any of the claims 2-
8, **characterized in that** the linear weakening is formed
at least partly by a perforation.

10. Document as claimed in any of the claims 2-8, **characterized in that** the linear weakening is formed at least partly by a groove.

11. Document as claimed in any of the foregoing 5 claims, **characterized in that** the linear weakening is arranged at least partly by a laser spot.

12. Document as claimed in any of the foregoing claims, **characterized in that** more than one marking is arranged on the carrier and that the markings are provided 10 on their collective periphery with the weakening pattern.

13. Document as claimed in any of the foregoing claims, **characterized in that** a transparent foil is adhered to the carrier, wherein when carrier and foil are 15 separated the weakening pattern remains adhered partly to the foil and partly to the carrier.

14. Document as claimed in any of the foregoing claims, **characterized in that** if the personalized marking is an object to be adhered to the carrier, such as a 20 passport photo, a weakening pattern extends partly under the marking.

15. Document as claimed in any of the foregoing claims, **characterized in that** printing at the position of the weakening pattern enhances the visibility of the 25 pattern.

16. Document as claimed in any of the foregoing claims, **characterized in that** use is made for printing at the position of the weakening pattern of ink which reacts to laser action with a colour change.

1/3

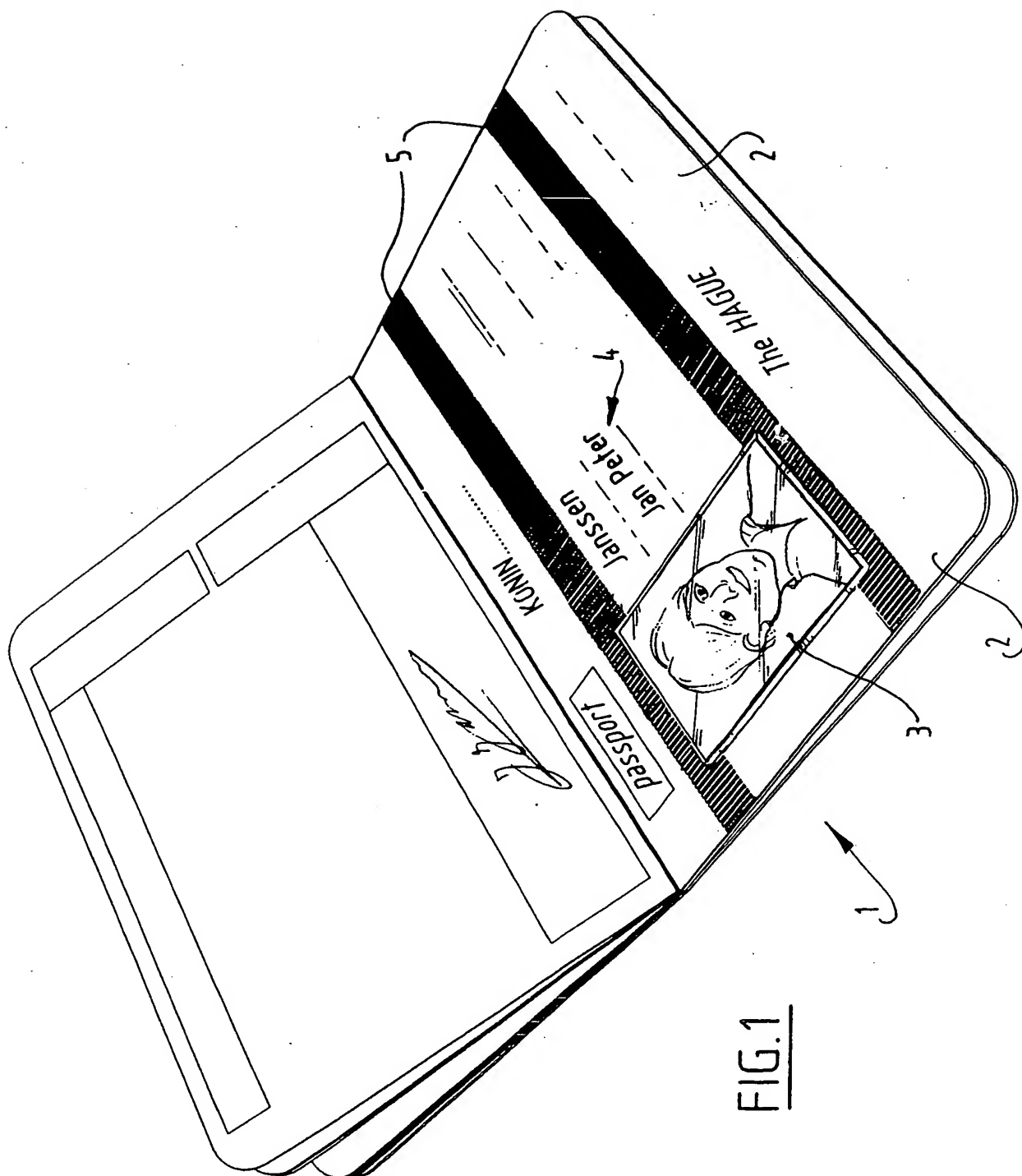
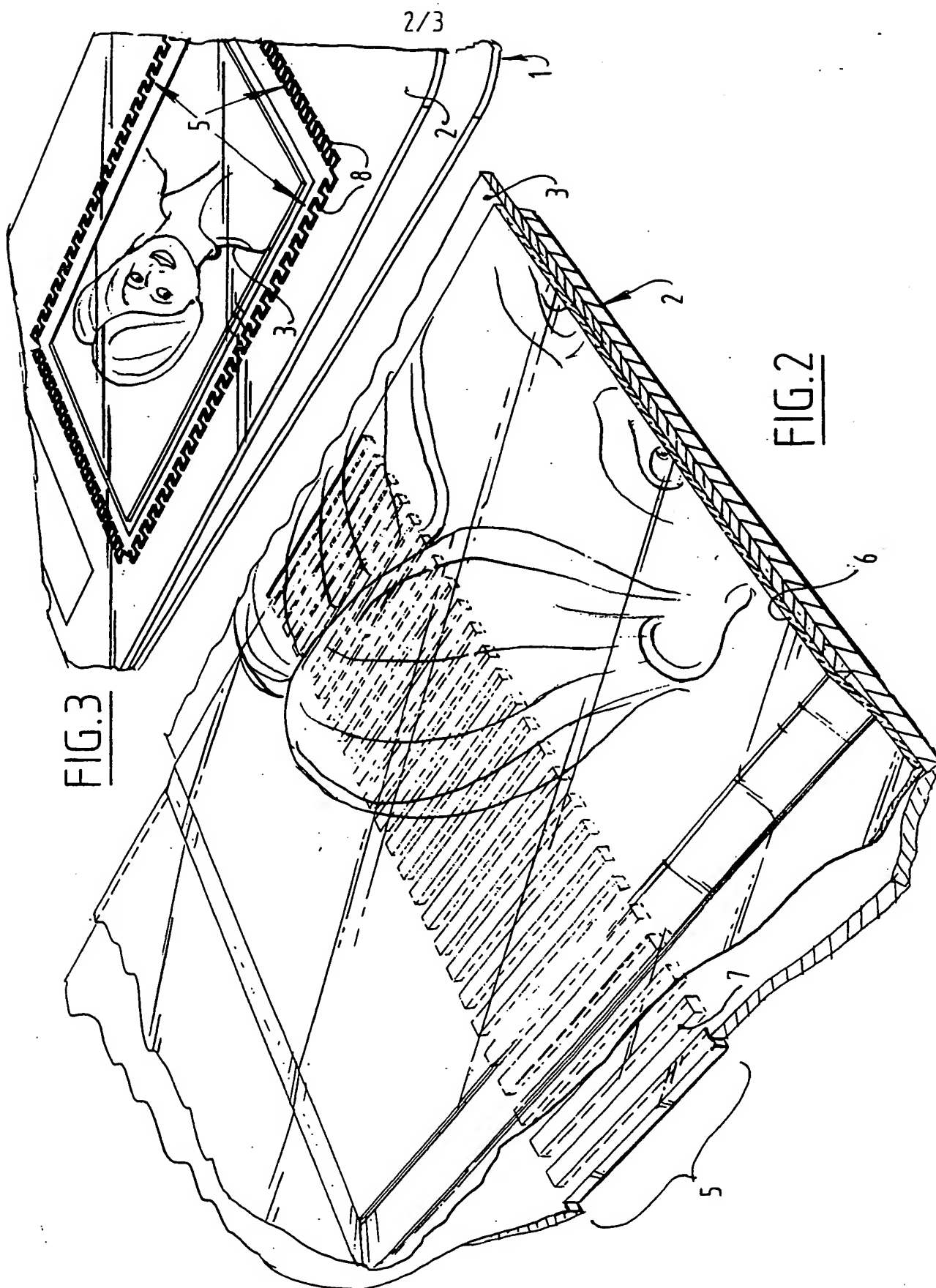


FIG. 1



3/3

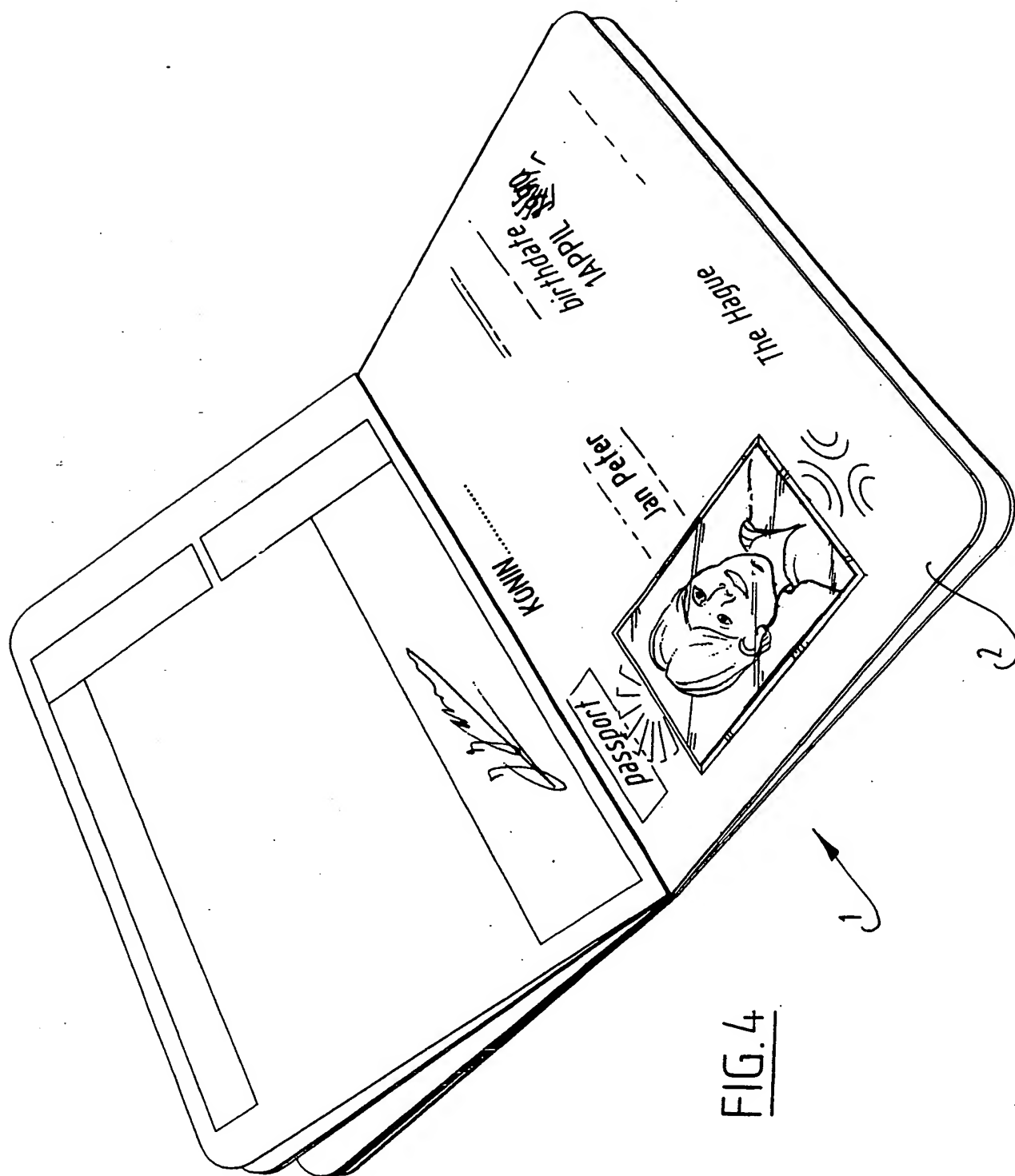


FIG. 4

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/NL 98/00099

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 B42D15/10

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 B42D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	FR 2 626 392 A (ADVANCED CARD SYSTEMS) 28 July 1989 see the whole document	1
A	EP 0 626 275 A (DORNE B.V.) 30 November 1994 see the whole document	1
A	US 3 417 497 A (LAMINEX INDUSTRIES) 24 December 1968	
A	US 2 932 913 A (LAMINATORS INC.) 19 April 1960	

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

27 May 1998

Date of mailing of the international search report

05/06/1998

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Loncke, J

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/NL 98/00099

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
FR 2626392	A	28-07-1989	NONE	
EP 626275	A	30-11-1994	NL 9300888 A	16-12-1994
US 3417497	A	24-12-1968	NONE	
US 2932913	A	19-04-1960	NONE	